

Lehman (H)

(I)

MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

●

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1956



M A L T B Y U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor H. Cooke

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor F. Howe

COUNCILLORS:

W. Bennison	J. Jowett
J. E. Beresford	J. Layden
H. Bulleyment	H. Logan
T. Cheetham	A. E. Sawyer
C. Edge	J. Tose
T. W. McLean	R. Tose
F. Jerram	

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL: Councillor H. Cooke

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Mr. P. I. Warters

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: Dr. J. M. Watt
DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: Dr. A. P. Gorrie
ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS : Dr. M. J. Hallinan
Dr. J. Lodwick

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: Mr. R. Oddy

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: Mr. M. Hepples

(DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE: "Edenthorpe," Grove Road, Rotherham)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29783574>

ANNUAL REPORT 1956

COMMENTS

These are happy years for public health. Economic circumstances are improving, food is becoming more varied and is in better supply, standards of hygiene, housing and clothing are all showing steady advances, and constant progress is being made in the treatment and prevention of disease.

The picture is not perfect in all details because there are flaws here and there which might be eliminated with our present knowledge; these deficiencies will be mentioned later in the report.

Care of Infants

Progress in the care of infants lags slightly behind that made by the rest of the country. Part of the explanation for this is the high birth rate which is accompanied by increased obstetrical complications. Another minor reason is the very exact care given locally to the registration of births of extremely small babies of one or two pounds weight who have no possible hope of survival. But it is difficult to excuse the unnecessarily high number of cases of pneumonia and gastro-enteritis which occur as these are avoidable conditions and are the result of babies meeting with infection from other members of their own families or from other persons in buses, shops and other public places. It must be realised that a comparatively mild infection in an older person may give rise to quite a serious illness when it is handed on to a child a few weeks old.

Maternal Care

One of the more difficult problems in maternal care is the treatment of expectant mothers who have toxæmia. This condition is readily recognised in ante-natal clinics and in the surgeries of family doctors and its treatment is well known. The mothers should be admitted to quiet, well-conducted wards in hospitals where they are apart from other abnormal obstetrical cases. In practice this ideal arrangement rarely obtains. The mother of a large family, who develops toxæmia, is rarely willing to leave her children, particularly when she finds that she has to stay away from home for several weeks. As second best she is recommended for a Home Help so that she can have regular rest at home, but when she finds that there is a weekly charge to be met, she frequently decides to struggle through her pregnancy as best she can, relying on the casual help of neighbours. The hospital treatment of toxæmic cases is quite an expensive business, but the patients who require it have an exceptional claim upon the community and it is our duty to make the treatment facilities as easily available for them as possible.

Hospital Confinements

This area has a high birth rate and the number of beds available for hospital confinements is fewer than the national average. The principal item of difficulty is the recruitment of nursing staff upon which it would be inadvisable to comment in this report.

Care of the Elderly

There are now more than twice the number of elderly people which existed at the beginning of the century and their care is an increasing problem. A kindly helpful system of supervision is required for elderly people who are unable to fend for themselves to ensure that they obtain regular meals, attention to their cleanliness, personal clothing and bed-clothing, the provision of spectacles, dentures, hearing aids, where these are required, nursing equipment, and fireguards. Many elderly people are lacking in energy and interest in their own welfare and some of them have not the mental alertness

to manage their day-to-day affairs. The accommodation available for the elderly sick and infirm is not sufficient for the needs of the district.

Accidents in the Home

Elderly people are prone to accidents in the home under conditions which are reasonably safe for a fit person. Falls are a serious source of accident to the elderly and in particular to elderly women. The loss of smell in elderly persons increases the risk of gas poisoning. The provision of handrails, the construction of bungalows with the minimum of steps, safe staircases, electric lighting, the avoidance of dangerous rugs and polished floors are only a few of the obvious precautions required.

Accidents to young children are a more serious matter and they can only be avoided by better parental supervision. Dangerous medicines and cleaning materials should be kept out of the reach of young children and mothers should be helped by the labelling of children's garments 'flammable' and 'non-flammable.'

Children Neglected or Illtreated in their Own Homes

The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of neglected children holds meetings at regular intervals during the year and provides an opportunity for the officers of the various social services to meet one another and exchange views on problem families.

Home Help Service

There are more neglected elderly people than there are neglected children nowadays and the Home Help Service does a great deal in these cases to clean up the dirt, introduce a system of regular meals, make provision for the elderly person's safety, see to the provision of new clothing and bed-clothing, and arrange for nursing care.

As much encouragement as possible is given to the introduction of Home Helps to the homes when confinements take place at home.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are struggling valiantly to reduce the loss of infant lives and to help mothers with homely advice in the upbringing of their children. It is an unpleasant duty to point out to a mother deficiencies in her child's cleanliness or to tell her that she must get rid of head vermin and it says a great deal for the Health Visitors that they are able to carry out this important work with so little bad feeling between themselves and the parents.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Scheme spends a great deal of time giving injections to patients who are treated at home. This is a very efficient method of administering drugs and is, in fact, the only method possible with certain of the more important drugs, but it is a heavy drain upon the nurses' time and tends to reduce the attention which can be given to general nursing.

Midwives

With a hundred-and-fifty home confinements each year the midwives are kept fully occupied. An interesting development is the relaxation exercises class held by one of the midwives at the weekly ante-natal clinic which is having remarkably good attendances.

Safer Milk Supplies.

It is a particular pleasure to report that the milk supplies in the area are pasteurised and that the spread of bovine tuberculosis, streptococcal sore throats and abortus infection by contaminated milk has been removed by the simple process of heating the milk before sale.

Atmospheric Pollution

Most of the atmospheric pollution in the district comes from domestic chimneys, but there is added to it drifting smoke from the dense industrial area along the River Don. It is to be hoped that the Clean Air Act will bring about an improvement in the air we breathe.

Mental Defectives

Part of the burden of caring for mentally defective children and adolescents is being taken from the parents by the group training class and it is to be hoped that an extension of the service may keep these persons occupied during school hours. These classes are only able to cater for defectives with higher grades of intelligence and there is a need for beds in institutions which would accommodate lower grade cases.

Tuberculosis

The steady decline in the number of tuberculosis cases may mean the end of this disease as a public health problem in the not too distant future. B.C.G. vaccination is increasing the resistance of the thirteen year old children in the schools. It is being given with the same purpose to contacts of tuberculosis cases and is being given to babies soon after birth in one of the maternity hospitals so that they may have a whole lifetime of protection.

The Mass Radiography Unit visits the area every two years and an effort is being made through the Darby and Joan clubs to encourage elderly people to attend at public sessions as they are tending to become important ambulant carriers of tuberculosis.

Cancer of the Lung

Statistics show that this form of cancer is on the increase and there is a suspicion that excessive cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are factors responsible for the onset of the disease. Remedies which suggest themselves are the reduction of industrial and domestic smoke and the prohibition of smoking in restaurants, cinemas and public transport.

Venereal Diseases

With the great reduction in the incidence of venereal disease it is no longer necessary to have a special clinic and cases are now dealt with in the out-patient departments of the general hospitals.

Food Poisoning

During the summer months outbreaks of food poisoning are regularly reported. The most promising measures for the control of food poisoning are scrupulous cleanliness of all cooking utensils and the hands of food handlers, the use of temperatures sufficient to kill bacteria when cooking, the rejection of unsound meat and the restriction of made-up dishes.

Dysentery

During the winter months dysentery is endemic in the district. This disease is spread from one person to another by contact and many cases could be prevented by the simple routine of washing the hands before meals and after using the toilet. It is an unhappy fact that the increasingly common custom of shaking hands is an encouragement to the spread of dysentery.

Whooping Cough

The most dangerous age for contracting whooping cough is in the first year of life and the most valuable precaution is to have a baby vaccinated against whooping cough as soon as possible after birth.

Poliomyelitis

The public has eagerly taken up the new vaccine against polio and our only problem for the moment is in obtaining a sufficient supply of the vaccine to satisfy public demand.

Smallpox

The proportion of children in the district who are vaccinated against smallpox is very small and it is obvious that an outbreak would necessitate the emergency vaccination of a very large number of contacts.

Diphtheria

Here again one must sympathise with mothers who are aware that the district has a long record of freedom from diphtheria and who, in consequence, neglect to have their children immunised. Unfortunately, if the disease is to be kept under control, a reasonable proportion of immunised children must be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

Each year scarlet fever shows a waning strength and children now only require to be kept in bed for a few days instead of the month which was previously necessary.

Measles

Measles, like scarlet fever, is becoming less harmful and the average case without complications can be kept ten days away from school. Expectant mothers in contact with measles, polio or rubella can be given gamma globulin to prevent the disease developing.

Sanitation

Detailed information upon this subject is given by the Senior Public Health Inspector in another section of the report.

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health

MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1956

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,788
Population (estimated mid-1956)	...	...	...	...	13,830
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	3,881
Rateable value at 1.4.56	...	...	...	...	£58,140
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£219.7s.7d.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	... ..	136	123	259
Illegitimate	... ..	5	7	12
Total	... ..	141	130	271

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population : 19.6

Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 17.4

Comparability factor: .89

Still-births

Total still-births : 12

Rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 42.4

Rate per 1,000 population: .86

Deaths

Total deaths: 99

Crude rate per 1,000 population: 7.2

Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 11.8

Comparability factor: 1.65

Infant Deaths (Under one year of age)

Total infant deaths: 9

Rate per 1,000 live births: 33.2

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during 1956.

Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

Total deaths: 5

Rate per 1,000 live births: 18.5

Population

The estimated mid-1956 population was 13,830. This showed an increase of 530 on the 1955 total and was 1,345 more than when the census was taken in 1951.

Births

271 live births were recorded in 1956, an increase of 12 on 1955. In addition 12 still-births were notified. The crude birth rate was 19.6 per thousand population and the adjusted rate was 17.4 per thousand. The rate for still-births was .86 per thousand population and 42.4 per thousand live and still-births.

Deaths

During the year 99 deaths from all causes were recorded, the death rate (adjusted) being 11.8 per thousand population. The main causes of death were as follows:-

Heart disease and circulatory	...	...	...	...	27
Cancer	...	...	...	...	18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	10
Violence (road accidents, etc.)	...	...	...	...	7

Infant Deaths

9 children under 1 year of age died in Maltby during 1956 and of these 5 were under 4 weeks of age. The infant death rate was 33.2 per thousand live births.

Infectious Diseases

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases Notified During 1956

Notifiable Disease	Age in Years							Age Unknown	Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & Over		
Whooping Cough	3	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	21
Scarlet Fever	-	5	11	1	1	-	-	1	19
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Tuberculosis

Analysis of Cases	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1.1.56	60	36	8	3
Primary notifications received during 1956.	5	3	-	-
Other cases added during 1956	1	-	-	-
Cases removed during the year	9	7	3	1
Cases on register at 31.12.56	57	32	5	2

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on the 1st January	...	...	...	...	57
Number of patients in the Division granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	39
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	16
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December	...	...	...	...	80
Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December	...	...	...	...	458

Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

2,406 visits were paid to the homes of tuberculosis patients in the divisional area during 1956 by the Health Visitors specially detailed for this work.

Mass-Radiography

I give below particulars of a Mass-Radiography Survey held in Maltby during August, 1956:-

	<u>Maltby</u> <u>Public Sessions</u>	<u>D. Byford & Co.,</u> <u>Maltby</u>
Total number of persons examined	1,642	545
Abnormalities discovered:-		
Active tuberculosis	2	-
Inactive tuberculosis	1	1
Other chest conditions	41	3
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	4	-
Abnormalities of heart and blood vessels	-	1
Miscellaneous	2	-

BIRTH, MORTALITY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES FOR 1956

	Maltby Urban District	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	19.6	16.4	15.7
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.4	16.5	15.7
Crude Death Rate	7.2	11.8	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate	11.8	12.9	11.7
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tuberculosis but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	0.14	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.22	0.11	0.11
Tuberculosis, Other	-	0.02	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.22	0.13	0.12
Cancer	1.30	1.89	2.08
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	0.72	1.86	*
Heart and Circulatory	1.95	4.47	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.16	1.29	*
Maternal Mortality	-	0.52	0.56
Infant Mortality	33.2	27.1	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	18.5	19.7	16.9
Still-birth Rate	42.4	23.1	23.0
<u>Infectious Diseases (Corrected)</u>			
Typhoid Fever	-	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.07	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.3	0.92	0.74
Whooping Cough	1.5	2.64	2.07
Diphtheria	-	-	0.00
Erysipelas	-	0.11	0.10
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	-	2.03	3.59
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	-	0.02	0.04
Non-paralytic	-	0.02	0.03

* Figures not available.

The Senior Public Health Inspector has supplied the following information :-

Nuisance Inspections

Total number of inspections made for nuisances only	...	...	124
Informal notices served for abatement of nuisances	...	...	62
Informal notices complied with	...	...	62
Statutory notices served for abatement of nuisances	...	...	-
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	-
Number of summonses or other legal proceedings	...	...	-

Sanitary Inspections and Visits

Total number during the year	626
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Note: These included inspections for nuisances; housing inspections; visits under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations; Shops Acts; Sec. 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949)

Drainage and Sewerage

Of the 3,881 dwelling houses in the district, only 79 were not connected to a public or private sewer. However, of these latter, 48 had water-closets and drained into septic tanks, cesspools or small disposal plants.

Closet Accommodation

Number of dwelling houses having one water-closet	...	...	3,276
Number of dwelling houses having more than one water-closet	...	...	573
Number of water-closets constructed for new houses	...	...	54
Number of additional water-closets constructed for old property	...	...	Nil
Percentage of closets on the water carriage system	...	...	99.2

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Chemical Closets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dwelling houses	4,437	29	1	4,467
Factories	208	-	4	212
Shops	61	-	-	61
Hotels & Public Houses	47	-	-	47
Business premises	28	-	-	28
Public conveniences	5	-	4	9
Schools	201	-	-	201
Other premises	153	-	-	153
Totals	<u>5,140</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5,178</u>

Water Supply

The sources of supply were (a) reservoir belonging to Sheffield Corporation and (b) borehole at Austerfield belonging to the Don Valley Water Board.

As from 1st October, 1955, Maltby Urban District Council became a constituent member of the Don Valley Water Board.

Total number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	3,881
Number of dwelling houses on public supply	...	...	3,877
Number of dwelling houses not on public supply	...	...	4
Samples taken - bacteriological - satisfactory	...	...	17
Samples taken - bacteriological - unsatisfactory	...	...	9
Samples taken - chemical - satisfactory	...	...	4
Samples taken - chemical - unsatisfactory	...	...	-
Samples taken - plumbo-solvency - satisfactory	...	...	4
Samples taken - plumbo-solvency - unsatisfactory	...	...	-

Water Supply (continued)

Details of the Public Analyst's report upon the four samples of water taken for chemical examination were as follows:-

<u>Physical Characters</u>	<u>Sheffield</u>		<u>Don Valley</u>	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Suspended matter	None	Very faint trace	None	None
Appearance of column 2 ft. long	Clear Colourless	Clear Very faint yellow	Clear Colourless	Clear
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None	None
<u>Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Sheffield</u>		<u>Don Valley</u>	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Parts per million				
Total solids dried at 180°C. ...	100.0	70.0	250.0	230.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	11.5	10.0	20.0	20.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	19.0	16.5	33.0	33.0
Nitrites	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.87	0.38	4.5	4.47
Poisonous metals (Lead etc.) ...	None	None	None	None
Total hardness	44.0	45.0	188.0	197.0
Temporary hardness	10.0	10.0	146.0	146.0
Permanent hardness	34.0	35.0	42.0	51.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.79	0.93	0.39	0.30
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.032	0.032	0.016	0.016
Free Chlorine	None	0.04	None	None
pH value	7.0	6.9	7.9	7.8

Milk Supply

Samples taken for analysis under Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	11
Samples found to be adulterated	...	...	-
Number of prosecutions	...	...	-

By the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956, the compulsory use of special designations for retail sales of milk in Maltby became operative as from the 10th April.

Samples of ordinary milk taken for:-

(a) Methylene Blue Test	Nil
(b) Presence of Tuberculosis	Nil
Number of milk retailers registered	27
Number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 54	3

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53

Number of licences in force for:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	5	7
(b) Sterilised Milk	19	6
Samples of Milk obtained:-	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
(a) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	4	-
(b) Pasteurised (not including T.T.) ...	4	-
(c) Sterilised (not including T.T.) ...	7	-

The Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations
(continued)

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees 51

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 & 1950

Number of licences in force for :-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin tested	5	7
Samples of milk obtained :-	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
	-	-

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees 29

Ice Cream

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for:-

(a)	Storage and sale of ice-cream	30
(b)	Manufacture of ice-cream	-
(c)	Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	-
	Inspections made of such premises	97
	Samples taken for bacteriological examination - Grade 1	15
"	" " " " " - " 2	9
"	" " " " " - " 3	3
"	" " " " " - " 4	1

Lollipops (Iced)

Samples taken for bacteriological examination - Satisfactory	27
" " " " " Unsatisfactory	-

Meat and Food Inspection

Number of surrenders of unsound food	27
" " " " " meat	-

The following is a schedule of foodstuffs which were surrendered and subsequently destroyed:-

	Tins	C.	Q.	lbs.	ozs.
Fruits	134	1	2	7	13
Fish	83	-	2	19	6
Meat	8	-	1	9	15½
Soup	24	-	-	20	4½
Tomatoes	14	-	-	16	6½
Vegetables	13	-	-	13	4
Milk	7	-	-	4	12
Custard powder	4	-	-	2	-
Cheese	-	1	1	6	-
Sausage	-	-	1	25	-
Mixed fresh fruit	-	-	-	21	-
		5	-	5	13½

Small quantities of condemned food were disposed of at the Council's refuse tip; larger quantities by incineration.

Food Premises

Number of bakehouses in use in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Underground bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (partly)
Inspection of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Premises registered under Sec.16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for:-

(a) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved meats, etc. 12

(b) " " " " fried fish and chipped potatoes 8

Number of industrial canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " school canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " visits to food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205

Number of grocers/greengrocers/general dealers								
and visits made	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	263
Number of greengrocers' shops and visits made	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	49
" " greengrocers' and fish shops and								
visits made	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
" " fish (wet and dried) shops and								
visits made	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	55
" " butchers' shops and visits made	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	143
" " confectionery shops and visits made	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
" " confectionery and fish shops and								
visits made	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
" " chemist shops and visits made	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
" " sweet shops and visits made	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	14
Total number of shops and visits thereto	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	562

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

Considerable time was spent on the inspection of food shops, stalls, vehicles and canteens, and in giving advice on the requirements and interpretation, and seeing that the regulations were complied with. During the year there were installed in shops - 26 wash-basins, 15 sinks, 21 geysers, 16 immersion heaters and 52 "wash notices" and special accommodation was provided in 7 shops for outdoor clothing. Exemption certificates were granted in 3 cases where shops were only temporary.

In addition, most of the "one-day" market food stallholders provided hot water units, towels, soap, etc.

It was necessary to take proceedings against a fishmonger for smoking whilst filleting fish on his market stall. He was fined £5 and ordered to pay £3.3s.0d. costs.

It was hoped that as a result of negotiations which the present owner of the market was endeavouring to resolve regarding sale to a development corporation, that a re-planning would take effect which would result in a really first-class shopping area and market. Although these particular negotiations fell through, others may come to fruition in the not too distant future.

Shops Act, 1950 - Sections 38 and 71

Number of visits under the above Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Factories where Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections made of same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other factories in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inspections made of same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 (continued)

Defects -	Found	Remedied
(a) Want of cleanliness	2	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective W.C's ...	3	3

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Number in district - Permanent	Nil
" " " - Itinerant (for very short period)	44
Visits of inspection made to the above	81

Rodent Control

Properties inspected (i.e. complaint, survey or otherwise)	924
Infestations dealt with	55
Properties involved in the above infestations	93

A 10% sewer test was carried out.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Number of registered hawkers of food	39
Number of registered storage premises for hawkers of food	7
Number of visits paid to such premises	45
Number of registered hairdressers	9
Number of visits paid to hairdressing establishments	25
Number of notices served under Sec. 53 (to remedy stopped up drains, etc.)	34

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One licence and one renewal licence were granted during the year.

Licensed Premises

In 1951 a detailed survey was made of all the licensed premises in the area; representations were made to those brewery companies and managements where improvements were felt to be necessary. It is pleasing to report that, as a result of the extensive alterations effected at the Don John Hotel during 1956, all the hotels comply with modern sanitary standards. Plans were approved for improved amenities at one of the club premises and, when this project is completed, all the clubs will satisfy modern requirements.

Sanitary Arrangements in Schools

A detailed survey carried out in 1953 revealed that, generally speaking, the schools in the area compared favourably with the standards suggested in "The Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1951." Following the survey, extra wash-basins were installed in one school and larger W.C. pedestals were installed in another. A further survey was made in 1956 and conditions were found to be very satisfactory, except for a sanitary block at one school department. Approval was given by the West Riding Education Department for improvements to this block to be effected in 1957.

Atmospheric Pollution

The smoke filter apparatus in my office was again in full use throughout the year. The tabulated monthly readings therefrom were forwarded through the County Medical Officer to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district	3,881
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year

Number inspected for housing defects (under Housing or Public Health Acts) ...	199
Number of inspections made for the purpose (including re-inspections) ...	487
Number inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations ...	-
Number of inspections made for the purpose	-
Number considered to be unfit for human habitation	-
Number found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	168

Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective houses so rendered fit	-
Number in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	133

Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year

Proceedings under Secs. 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 ...	8
---	---

Proceedings Under Public Health Acts

Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
(a) By owners	23 (including 16 from 1955)
(b) By L.A.	Nil

Proceedings Under Sec. 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936

Representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation	Nil
Dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
Dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

Number of New Houses Provided During the Year

By the Local Authority - permanent type	50
By Private Enterprise - permanent type	3
Total number of Council houses in Maltby	1,572

Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation	6
--	---

Other Housing Matters

(a) Rural Part of District (where no sewer is available)

A survey of the occupied properties in the rural part of the district to ascertain the availability of modern amenities showed the position at the end of 1956 to be as follows:-

	<u>With W.C.'s</u>	<u>With P.C.'s</u>	<u>With C.C.'s</u>
Sanitary conveniences	48	30	1

	<u>With Mains Supply</u>	<u>Without Mains Supply</u>
Mains water supply ...	75	4

	<u>With</u>	<u>Without</u>
Hot-water supply ...	65	14
Baths ...	56	23
Electricity ...	73	6
Modern Ranges ...	69	10

Bearing in mind many factors which are peculiar to this part of the district, I think the position is reasonably creditable. Even so, further improvement schemes are at present under consideration.

(b) The work of securing housing repairs has steadily increased since National Coal Board houses began to come off lease. Privately owned rented houses which became empty were seldom re-let - practically all being put up for sale. At one period (30.9.56), there were as many as 50 houses empty. Many were empty for months on end and as a result thereof became generally dilapidated, and an eyesore to the districts in which they were situated. Towards the end of the year, property owners and agents were getting repairs done much quicker than for a long time. No doubt this was due to the ease up in the building of new houses which made more labour available for repair work.

There are some owners and agents who have at all times and in face of pecuniary loss endeavoured to maintain their property in a reasonably good condition. It has been surprising how few (other than owner/occupiers) have taken advantage of the improvement grants scheme. During 1956, 6 grants were made - all to owner/occupiers, and the total expenses approved being £1,504 - 50% of which was paid by grant.

Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of refuse from all dwelling houses was maintained together with bi-weekly collections from schools and certain business premises. This has been made possible through the co-operation and assistance from the Surveyor in the loan of casual men.

The installation of the new washery at the Colliery has resulted in a marked diminution of "coal bats" to be collected. The regularity of collection and the overall efficiency of the refuse collectors has resulted in very few complaints being received. The regular staff comprised - 2 drivers, 9 collectors, 1 mechanic and 1 tip attendant. 1956 saw the introduction of a 5-day week for 8 months of the year. 2 refuse vehicles are used - an "S. and D" (16-18 cu. yd.) and a Dennis (10 cu. yd.) The disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping. The net expenditure for the year was approximately £7,000.

Mortuary

Twenty-one bodies were received into the mortuary - five of which were from outside the Maltby Urban District Council area.

Change of Designation

The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, provided that sanitary inspectors should be designated public health inspectors.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

UNDER THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

(Divisional report except where stated)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Children

A simple illustration of the alteration in the nutrition of school children is given by the height and weight tables, which prove that most children considered to have good nutrition thirty years ago would be classified as of poor nutrition today. One other feature of nutrition is the increasing number of fat children found in the schools.

Medical Inspections

Examination rooms - The medical inspection rooms in the new schools are a particular pleasure to school doctors and nurses who no longer need to usurp the staff-rooms to the discomfort of the teaching staff.

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1956:-

School entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762
7 to 8 year old pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433
First year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446
Last year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584
Other periodic examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,818

Number of children examined at special and
re-examination sessions 2,551

Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	% of Col. 2.	Number	% of Col. 2.
Entrants	1,762	1,732	98.2	30	1.07
7 to 8 year group	1,433	1,388	96.8	45	3.1
First year secondary	1,446	1,407	97.3	39	2.6
Last year secondary	1,584	1,551	97.2	33	2.08
Other periodic examinations	1,593	1,531	96.1	62	3.8
TOTAL	7,818	7,609	97.3	209	2.6

Cleanliness of School Children

Total number of children seen at cleansing surveys 12,043

Number found to be infested with vermin 526

Diseases of the Skin

Number of children treated during the year:-
Impetigo 43
Other skin diseases 31

Minor Ailments Clinics

Number of children treated during the year 3,142

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. F. Fischer, the Senior Hospital Officer, appointed to this area examined 1,140 children for defective vision and prescribed glasses for 759 cases.

About 3 per cent of children first admitted to school require spectacles for squints and other conditions and efforts are made to obtain attention for all of this important group.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Of the 146 children examined for ear, nose and throat defects at the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate, 91 were referred for operative treatment. 12 clinic sessions were held during the year.

6 pupils have been provided with hearing aids - 2 in 1956 and 4 in previous years.

Criticism is made from time to time of the large number of children having operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. Criticism of this kind cannot be directed against this area because accommodation at local hospitals is limited and delays of more than a year on the operation list ensure that only necessary cases receive attention.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Mr. McMullen continued to hold the Orthopaedic Clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. 6 sessions were held in 1956. 46 school children plus 10 pre-school children were seen and a total of 79 attendances were recorded.

12 appliances were recommended, 7 of which were obtained.

Paediatric Clinic

70 Children were seen by Dr. C. C. Harvey at the Paediatric Clinic held at the Maltby Child Welfare Centre. In addition, Dr. Harvey also started a Developmental Clinic.

Child Guidance Clinic

3 children attended the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh during 1956.

Speech Therapy

Miss M. L. Carter was appointed as Speech Therapist during 1956 and classes were held at the Dalton, Maltby and Dinnington clinics.

50 children were referred to her with the following defects:-

Defects of articulation	...	...	...	33
Stammering	...	...	...	13
Defective speech	...	...	...	4

X-Ray of School Children

Number of Maltby children X-rayed during 1956 60

No defects were found.

Immunisations and Vaccinations

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	706	84
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	610	-
Number of children vaccinated against smallpox	439	44

B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for the vaccination of 13 year old children continued throughout 1956 and the following table shows the number of children given protection:-

Acceptances

Number of 13-year-old children eligible and offered tuberculin testing and vaccination during the year	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1,124
Number of children found to have been vaccinated previously		3
Number of acceptances	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	940
Percentage of acceptances	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	83.8%

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	895
Result of test:-		
Positive	... ... ... ... 265	
Negative	... ... ... ... 618	
Not ascertained	... ... ... 12	
Percentage positive	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	30%

Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated	607
-------------------------------	---	-----

Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

Number vaccinated in 1955	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	638
Number tuberculin tested after twelve months	... ... ... ... ...	408
Result of test:-		
Positive	... ... ... ... 246	
Negative	... ... ... ... 156	
Not ascertained	... ... 6	

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

77 Maltby children received vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1956.

Convalescent Scheme for School Children

6 children from the Maltby district were sent to the Rotherham and District Children's Convalescent Home at Filey during the year.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

52 sessions were held in 1956 at which 31 children made 329 attendances.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

48 candidates were examined prior to admission to Training Colleges.

Children & Young Persons Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

49 children were examined during 1956 to ascertain fitness for employment (including entertainments).

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

DETAILS	B I R T H S				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Primary notifications received	1,019	15	586	10	1,630
Inward transfers	22	-	535	22	579
Total notifications received	1,041	15	1,121	32	2,209
Outward transfers	14	1	328	3	346
Total adjusted notifications	1,027	14	793	29	1,863

Analysis of Institutional Births

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals	500	22
(b) Maternity Homes	258	7
(c) Nursing Homes	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>793</u>	<u>29</u>

Domiciliary Births

Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the area during 1956:-

Doctor not booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child 22

Doctor not present at time of delivery of child ... 286

Doctor booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child
(either the booked doctor or another) 216

Doctor not present at time of delivery of child ... 479

TOTAL ... 1,003

21 cases were delivered by midwives from contiguous authorities, private midwives, etc. and 10 were reported as single cases, whereas they were twin deliveries.

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, etc.

Cases attended by domiciliary midwives:-

	Pethidine Alone	Gas and Air		Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine	Alone	With Pethidine
When doctor was present	76	13	62	2	2
When doctor was not present	310	46	203	-	-

Medical Aid

The General Practitioners were called to give medical aid at confinements, or in connection with confinements, as analysed below, in 147 instances:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	41
Labour	...	...	...	...	61
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	25
The Child	...	...	...	...	20

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

72 expectant and nursing mothers from the Maltby district were provided with dental treatment under the County Scheme during 1956. 40 were referred by the Child Welfare Centre and 32 by the family doctors. 68 cases were referred to the County Dentist for treatment and 4 cases were found not to be eligible under the County Scheme.

Ante-natal Clinic

120 expectant mothers made 1,003 attendances at the Maltby Ante-natal during the year.

CHILD WELFARE

Care of Premature Babies

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Health Visiting

The Maltby Health Visitors made the following visits during the year:-

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	241
Number of re-visits paid to children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	370
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	...	...	...	...	1,207
Total visits	...	...	...	...	<u>1,818</u>
Total visits paid to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	76
Total visits paid to tuberculous households	...	...	...	...	380
Total number of ineffective visits made	...	...	...	...	343

Infant Welfare Clinic

397 children made 3,537 attendances at the Maltby Infant Welfare Clinic during 1956. 295 children under one year of age made 2,734 of these attendances.

HOME NURSING

Analysis of cases and visits:-

	<u>Number of cases attended by Home Nurses</u>		<u>Number of visits paid by Home Nurses</u>	
	<u>Injections Only</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Injections Only</u>	<u>Others</u>
Medical	1,191	682	25,348	20,103
Surgical	-	552	-	9,775
Infectious Diseases	-	2	-	44
Tuberculosis	66	-	4,070	-
Maternal complications	-	17	-	164
TOTALS	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>29,418</u>	<u>30,086</u>
Patients included in above who were 65 years of age or over at the time of the first visit	347	438	10,210	20,221
Children under 5 years of age included in the above	178	56	1,976	476
Patients included in the above who had more than 24 visits during the year	114	76	10,477	3,276

Analysis of Injections:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Antibiotic	1,216	22,153
Sedative	47	1,013
Insulin	309	7,169
Anaemia	986	7,597
Streptomycin	231	4,342
Others	759	6,417

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

Vehicles available:-

<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
3 ambulances	1 ambulance
1 ambulance sitting bus	

Number of cases conveyed by ambulance:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
General Hospitals	12,480	3,004
Maternity Homes and Hospitals	646	29
Infant Welfare	2,002	738

Analysis of cases:-

Admissions	1,622	59
Discharges	1,014	156
Transfers	81	1
Out-Patients	11,785	3,552
Accidents	<u>626</u>	<u>3</u>
Total number of patients	<u>15,128</u>	<u>3,771</u>

I would like to record my appreciation of the work and helpful co-operation shown by Mr. Fleming, Depot Superintendent, and his staff at the Maltby and Kiveton Park Depots.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.56 65

Number of cases provided with help during 1956:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	135	13,745
Tuberculosis	9	1,198
Chronic sick: 65 years of age and over	225	45,953
Under 65 years of age	26	3,013
Others	<u>52</u>	<u>16,752</u>
	<u>447</u>	<u>80,661</u>

The supervision of Home Helps was carried out in the main by two Assistant Health Visitors who made 6,485 visits during the year.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER & HER CHILD

40 cases were dealt with during 1956, of which 5 were referred by Moral Welfare Organisations, 25 by Divisional staff and 10 by other services, e.g. Moorgate General Hospital.

14 were under 20 years of age, 20 in the 20-25 year group and 6 in the 26-40 year group.

25 mothers kept their babies, 3 died and 2 were in the care of grandparents. In 10 cases action was not finally settled.

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Number of patients who attended the Group Training Class held at the Maltby Child Welfare Centre during 1956:-

<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
4	6	5	5

Total number of attendances made:-

<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
127	207	70	108

CLINICS HELD AT THE NURSERY HUT, WALTERS ROAD, MALTBY:-
(1st June, 1957)

CLINIC	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
INFANT WELFARE CLINIC	Mondays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	M. J. Hallinan
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.	M. J. Hallinan
SCHOOL CLINIC	First Monday morning in the month	M. J. Hallinan
INOCULATION CLINIC	Third Monday morning in the month	M. J. Hallinan

GROUP TRAINING CLASS

(Held at the Nursery Hut, Walters Road, Maltby)

Day and Time	Person in Charge
Tuesdays and Thursdays all day	Mrs. D. Sharp

SPEECH THERAPY CLASS

(Held at the Nursery Hut, Walters Road, Maltby)

Day and Time	Person in Charge
Thursdays all day	Miss M. L. Carter

MIDWIVES, HOME NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS - MALTBY AREA
(1st June, 1957)

MIDWIVES

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. E. MOZLEY, 4 Rosston Road, Maltby	Maltby 78
Mrs. S. J. G. WILLIAMS 14 Beech Road, Maltby	Maltby 115

HOME NURSES

Mrs. D. COOPER, 36 Maple Avenue, Maltby	-
Mrs. M. E. FOSTER, 13 Holly Tree Avenue, Maltby	Maltby 2277
Mrs. J. HUNT, 30 Norwood Avenue, Maltby	Maltby 178

HEALTH VISITORS

Mrs. E. ELLIS, 32 Addison Road, Maltby	Maltby 201
Mrs. O. H. BERGER, 73 Hill Top Lane, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-

